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14. ABSTRACT A large body of data suggests that selenium supplementation may be used as a chemopreventive strategy to reduce the risk of prostate cancer. In spite of this, little is known regarding the use of selenium as a cancer therapy. High doses of selenite can deplete cells of the primary intracellular antioxidant, glutathione, and generate superoxide. The net effect of the metabolism of selenite is a profound alteration in the cellular redox status and generation of potentially lethal reactive oxygen species. We have characterized the tumor-selective killing properties of selenite in patient-matched pairs of normal and malignant prostate cells and demonstrated the ability of selenite to sensitize prostate cancer cells to γ -irradiation, both in vitro and in vivo. Importantly, we found that selenite does not sensitize intestinal and rectal mucosa to radiation in vivo using an intestinal crypt stem cell survival assay. Recently, we have also demonstrated that selenite inhibits androgen receptor expression and activity via a redox mechanism involving GSH, superoxide and a redox sensitive transcription factor, Sp1. The primary goal of this proposal was to generate pre-clinical data supporting the concept that selenite might be a novel chemotherapeutic agent for prostate cancer. Currently, we are planning a phase I/II trial of selenite in patients with hormone refractory prostate cancer.					
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Table of Contents

Introduction	4
Body	5
Key Research Accomplishments	16
Reportable Outcomes	17
Conclusions	17
References	19
Appendix	21

Introduction

The anti-tumor activities of selenium compounds are dependent upon the dose and chemical form. The inorganic form of selenium, selenite (SeO_3^{2-}), undergoes thiol-dependent reduction to hydrogen selenide (H_2Se) (1). Hydrogen selenide can supply selenium for the synthesis of selenoproteins or undergo sequential enzymatic methylation to yield mono-, di-, and tri-methylated metabolites. The further oxidative metabolism of hydrogen selenide can also produce superoxide anions. At lower concentrations, the major effects of selenite are related to its role as a micronutrient. However at higher concentrations, selenite metabolism depletes cells of the primary intracellular antioxidant, glutathione (GSH), and generates reactive oxygen species (Fig. 1). Alterations in the intracellular redox state can affect the activity of redox-sensitive proteins via the oxidation of critical cysteine residues, which may in turn have downstream effects on signal transduction and gene transcription. Furthermore, excessive production of reactive oxygen species can overwhelm the buffering capacity of a cell and induce apoptosis (2).

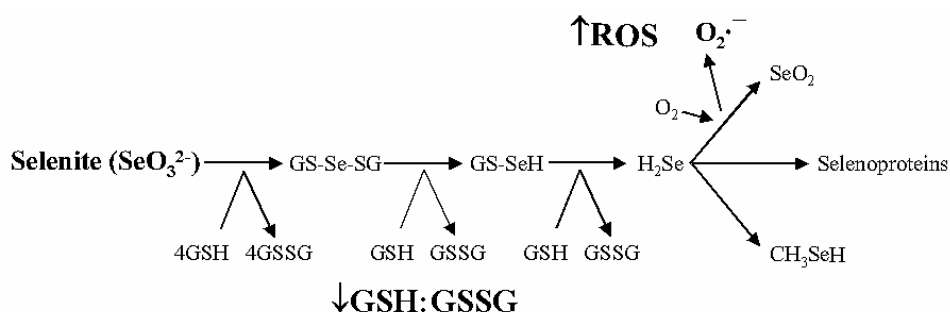


Figure 1 Schematic illustration showing the metabolic reduction of selenite with GSH.

We have characterized the response of prostate cancer cell lines and patient-matched pairs of normal and malignant prostate cells to selenite. Selenite showed tumor-selective killing which correlated with changes in Bcl-2 family member expression, altered intracellular GSH status, and MnSOD expression. We also showed the ability of selenite to sensitize prostate cancer cells to γ -irradiation. More recent work has focused on the ability of selenite to inhibit prostate cancer growth *in vitro* and *in vivo* through the inhibition of androgen receptor signaling. We have and continue to work on combining selenite with radiation therapy *in vivo* using the LAPC-4 xenograft model. Our goal was to generate preclinical data supporting the concept that selenite might be useful as a novel chemotherapeutic agent alone or in combination with radiation therapy to treat prostate cancer. We have generated compelling data demonstrating the efficacy of selenite for the treatment of established hormone sensitive and refractory models of prostate cancer, with no significant toxicity, and currently, are planning a phase I/II trial of selenite in patients with hormone refractory prostate cancer.

Body

Task 1. Study the effects of selenite on apoptosis and cell survival in LAPC-4 cells and primary prostate cancer cell strains *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

Background

The androgen receptor (AR) not only plays an important role in the development of androgen-dependent prostate cancer, but is also present and active in hormone-refractory disease (3). Androgen binding stimulates AR translocation to the nucleus where it interacts with specific androgen-responsive elements (ARE) on the promoters of target genes involved in the proliferation and differentiation of prostate cells. Androgen deprivation continues to be the standard therapy for advanced and metastatic prostate cancer. Although prostate cancer initially responds to androgen withdrawal, a majority of these cancers eventually progress to a hormone-refractory state with a potentially fatal outcome. Several AR related mechanisms influence the development of hormone-refractory prostate cancer (4). Increased AR expression, mutations in the AR ligand binding domain, and ligand-independent activation of the AR may allow prostate cancer to progress in an androgen-deprived environment. Therefore, novel therapies that target the AR and its regulatory pathways have significant implications for prostate cancer prevention and the treatment of neoplastic disease.

Recently methylseleninic acid (MSeA, $\text{CH}_3\text{SeO}_2\text{H}$) has been reported to down-regulate prostate-specific antigen (PSA) expression via disruption of AR signaling in a number of prostate cancer cell lines (5,6). The metabolism of MSeA is different from selenite in that it bypasses the hydrogen selenide metabolite pool. Upon entering the cell, MSeA reacts directly with reduced GSH to produce methylselenol (CH_3SeH), the putative active selenium metabolite for cancer prevention (7). Our goal was to characterize the effects of selenite on AR signaling in prostate cancer cells and to determine whether selenite and MSeA shared similar molecular mechanisms of action.

Selenite inhibits LAPC-4 growth and AR and PSA expression

LAPC-4 human prostate cancer cells express a wild-type AR and respond to androgen with increased proliferation and increased expression and secretion of PSA. The effect of selenite on the proliferation of LAPC-4 cells was measured using the MTS assay. Fig. 2A shows the dose response of LAPC-4 cells to increasing concentrations of selenite for 24 hours. LAPC-4 cells treated with 2.5 μM selenite showed no change relative to control, however, cell proliferation was 72.9% and 55.4% of control after treatment with 5 μM or 10 μM selenite, respectively. We next tested whether the inhibition of cell growth by selenite was associated with decreased AR expression. First, we assessed the effects of selenite on the transcriptional activity of the AR promoter. LAPC-4 cells were transfected with an AR promoter-luciferase construct and then treated with selenite for 24 hours. Fig. 2B shows the dose-dependent inhibition of AR promoter activity by selenite. Importantly, decreased AR promoter activity was observed after treatment with 2.5 μM selenite, suggesting that the inhibition of AR transcription occurs before any decrease in cell number. The decrease in AR promoter driven luciferase activity after exposure to selenite for 24 hours was coupled to decreased AR protein levels as determined by Western blot analysis (Fig. 2C).

The AR is the most important regulatory factor for PSA gene transcription. To test whether the modulation of AR expression by selenite was associated with decreased PSA expression at the transcriptional level we measured AR and PSA mRNA quantitatively by real-time RT-PCR. LAPC-4 cells were treated with 10 μM selenite for various lengths of time and the results are shown in Fig. 2D. The expression of AR and PSA mRNA followed a similar time

response pattern after dosing with selenite. Transcript levels decreased as early as 6 hours after exposure to selenite and the inhibition was approaching 100% after 24 hours.

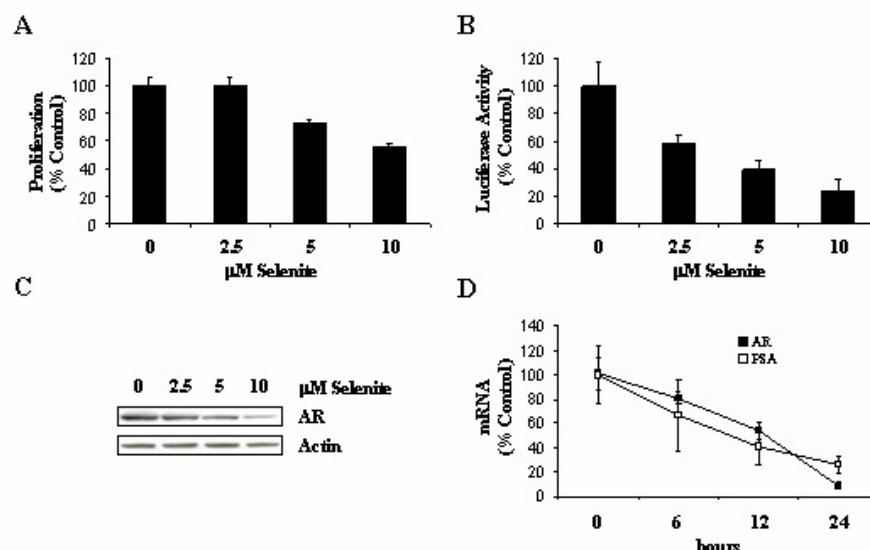


Figure 2 Effect of selenite on LAPC-4 cell proliferation and AR and PSA expression. **A**, LAPC-4 cells were treated with selenite at the indicated concentrations for 24 hours and cell proliferation was measured by MTS assay. **B**, LAPC-4 cells were co-transfected with the AR promoter-luciferase construct, pAR-luc, and pSV40-ren and then treated with selenite for 24 hours. Luciferase activity was normalized to renilla and expressed as percent of control. **C**, AR protein expression in LAPC-4 cells after exposure to selenite for 24 hours as detected by Western blot analysis. Actin protein expression was used to normalize for loading. **D**, LAPC-4 cells were treated with 10 μ M selenite for 6, 12, and 24 hours and AR and PSA mRNA was measured by real-time RT-PCR. The expression of TBP was used for normalization. Values represent the mean \pm SD for 3 experiments.

Selenite interferes with R1881-induced PSA expression in LAPC-4 cells

The experiments described in Figure 2 were performed in cells cultured in 10% fetal bovine serum. We also tested the effects of selenite on PSA protein expression in LAPC-4 cells cultured in charcoal-stripped FBS with increasing concentrations of R1881, a potent synthetic androgen. Treatment of LAPC-4 cells with R1881 for 24 hours led to a dose-dependent increase in cellular PSA protein levels (Fig. 3A). Simultaneous treatment with 10 μ M selenite inhibited the induction of PSA by R1881. An ELISA was performed to measure the amount of secreted PSA into the conditioned media from the same cells. Fig. 3B shows that selenite was also able to completely suppress R1881-induced PSA secretion.

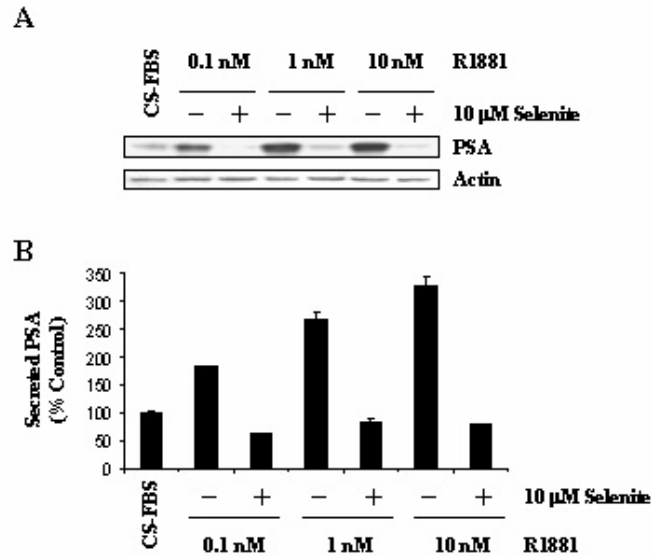


Figure 3 Selenite inhibits R1881-induced PSA expression. **A**, Increasing amounts of R1881 were added to LAPC-4 cells growing in hormone-depleted media and cellular PSA was detected by Western blot analysis 24 hours later. Actin protein expression was used to normalize for loading. **B**, ELISA detection of secreted PSA in the conditioned media from the same cells. PSA values were normalized to total protein per sample. Values represent the mean \pm SD for 3 experiments.

NAC attenuates selenite-induced down-regulation of AR and PSA

The pro-apoptotic activity of selenite is mainly dependent on its ability to deplete GSH and induce oxidative stress. We examined how modulation of intracellular GSH could influence selenite-induced down-regulation of AR expression and activity. LAPC-4 cells were pre-treated with 10 mM N-acetylcysteine (NAC) for 24 hours and exposed to selenite for an additional 24 hours. Pre-treatment with NAC increased intracellular GSH levels in LAPC-4 as much as 80% (data not shown). As shown in Fig. 4A, the addition of NAC blocked the decrease in AR protein levels following treatment with selenite. A radioligand binding assay was performed with [3 H]-DHT to assess functional AR expression after treatment with selenite. Fig. 4B shows that pre-treatment with NAC restored functional AR levels to control after exposure to selenite. The effect of NAC on AR expression occurred at the transcriptional level. Using real-time RT-PCR we found that NAC was able to inhibit the down-regulation of AR mRNA by selenite (Fig. 4C). Consequently, NAC supplementation also maintained normal levels of PSA mRNA and secreted PSA in LAPC-4 cells treated with selenite (Fig. 4C and 4D).

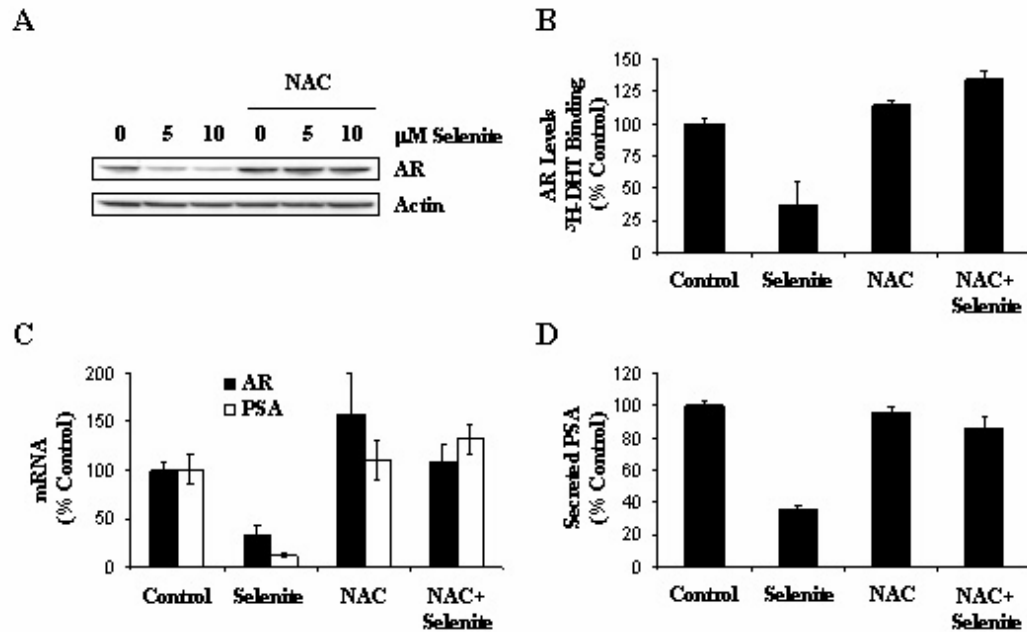


Figure 4 NAC inhibits selenite-induced down-regulation of the AR and PSA. LAPC-4 cells were pre-treated with 10 mM NAC for 24 hours and then treated with selenite for another 24 hours. **A**, AR protein expression determined by Western blot analysis after exposure to 5 or 10 μM. Actin protein expression was used to normalize for loading. **B**, Functional AR levels measured by [³H]-DHT binding, **(C)** AR and PSA mRNA measured by real-time RT-PCR, and **(D)** ELISA detection of secreted PSA after exposure to 10 μM selenite with or without NAC pre-treatment. Values represent the mean ± SD for 3 experiments.

NAC does not effect MSeA-induced suppression of AR and PSA expression

MSeA has previously been shown to inhibit AR expression and signaling in LAPC-4 and LNCaP prostate cancer cells. Since MSeA reacts with reduced GSH within the cell, we tested whether altering the intracellular GSH content with NAC could also modulate the effect of MSeA on the AR. LAPC-4 cells were treated with 10 mM NAC for 24 hours and then exposed to 10 μM MSeA for another 24 hours. Fig. 5A shows that pre-treatment with NAC did not inhibit MSeA-induced down-regulation of AR protein levels. Similarly, NAC did not prevent the decrease in PSA secretion caused by MSeA in the same cells (Fig. 5B). We next tested the effect of NAC on selenite and MSeA-induced inhibition of AR and PSA expression in LNCaP prostate cancer cells, which express a mutant but functional AR, to determine the universality of this response. LNCaP cells were treated with 10 mM NAC for 24 hours and then dosed with 5 μM selenite or MSeA for 24 hours. Selenite and MSeA decreased AR protein expression and PSA secretion in LNCaP cells, and NAC pre-treatment was again found to only block the inhibition caused by selenite, but not by MSeA (Fig. 5C, 5D, and 5E).

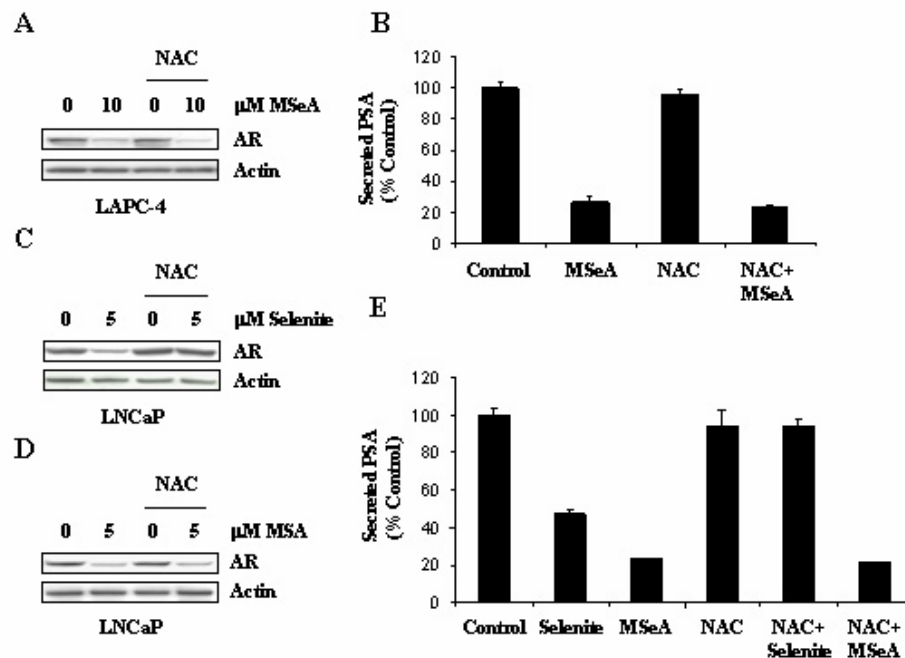


Figure 5 NAC does not inhibit MSeA-induced down-regulation of the AR and PSA. **A**, LAPC-4 cells were pre-treated with 10 mM NAC for 24 hours and then treated with 10 μ M MSeA for another 24 hours and AR protein expression was detected by Western blot analysis. **B**, ELISA detection of secreted PSA from the same cells. LNCaP cells were pre-treated with 10 mM NAC for 24 hours and then treated with 5 μ M selenite (**C**) or MSeA (**D**) for 24 hours and AR protein expression was detected by Western blot analysis. **E**, ELISA detection of secreted PSA from the same cells. Actin protein expression was used to normalize for loading. Values represent the mean \pm SD for 3 experiments.

Differential involvement of superoxide in selenite versus MSeA-mediated down-regulation of the AR

Superoxide produced as a result of selenite metabolism is an important mediator of selenite-induced apoptosis. We tested whether the inhibition of AR expression by selenite or MSeA in prostate cancer cells was mediated at least in part by superoxide. LAPC-4 and LNCaP cells were exposed to selenite or MSeA in the presence or absence of 5 μ M MnTMPyP for 24 hours and AR protein expression was measured by Western blot analysis. MnTMPyP is a stable manganese-porphyrin complex that has been shown to dismutate superoxide radicals to hydrogen peroxide. Fig. 6 shows that MnTMPyP was able to prevent the decrease in AR protein caused by selenite, but not by MSeA in both LAPC-4 and LNCaP cells. The data implicate a role for superoxide in the down-regulation of the AR by selenite, but not MSeA.

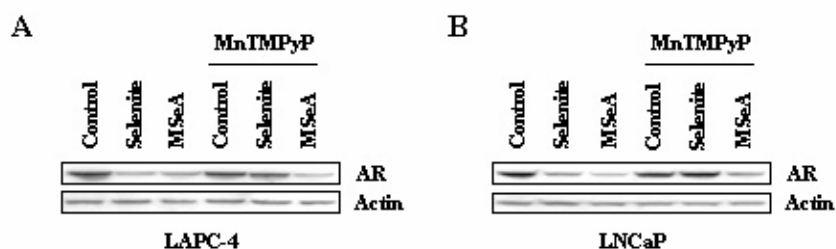


Figure 6 Role of superoxide in selenite and MSeA-induced inhibition of AR expression. LAPC-4 and LNCaP cells were treated with selenite or MSeA in the presence or absence of 5 μ M

MnTMPyP. **A**, Western blot analysis of AR protein expression in LAPC-4 cells 24 hours after treatment with 10 μ M selenite or MSeA, and **(B)** LNCaP cells 24 hours after treatment with 5 μ M selenite or MSeA. Actin protein expression was used to normalize for loading.

Effects of selenite and MSeA on Sp1

The Sp1 transcription factor and its DNA binding motif play an important role in regulating the transcriptional activities of the AR promoter (8). Sp1 activity has been shown to be redox-sensitive. Therefore, we tested whether selenite had an effect on Sp1 activity. Using a Sp1-luciferase reporter vector we observed decreased Sp1 activity in LAPC-4 cells after 8 hours of exposure to selenite (Fig. 7A). Both LAPC-4 and LNCaP cells were then exposed to selenite or MSeA for 8 hours and Sp1 was measured in the nuclear extracts by Western blot analysis. As shown in Fig. 7B, selenite decreased Sp1 expression in both LAPC-4 and LNCaP cells, whereas MSeA did not. In addition, pre-treatment with NAC blocked the effect of selenite on nuclear Sp1 expression. The results indicate that reduced nuclear Sp1 expression leading to decreased Sp1 activity may be the mechanism by which selenite inhibits AR expression. A scheme summarizing the possible differential effects of selenite and MSeA on AR expression is shown in Fig. 8.

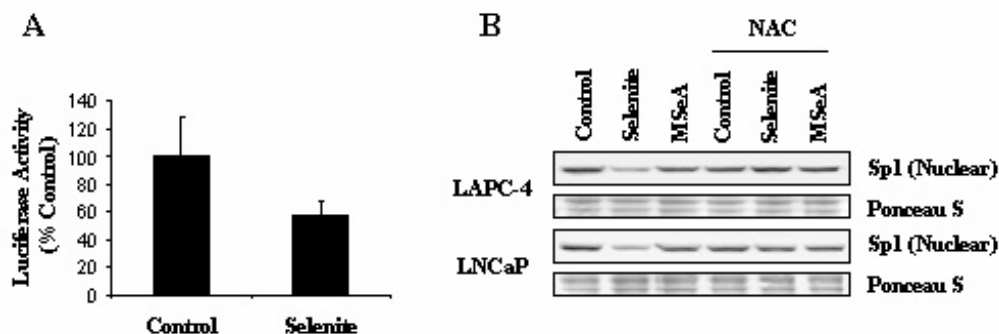


Figure 7 Effects of selenite and MSeA on Sp1. **A**, LAPC-4 cells were co-transfected with the Sp1 reporter vector, pSp1-luc, and pSV40-ren and then treated with 10 μ M selenite for 8 hours. Luciferase activity was normalized to renilla and expressed as percent of control. Values represent the mean \pm SD for 3 experiments. **B**, Western blot analysis of Sp1 protein expression in the nuclear extracts of LAPC-4 and LNCaP cells exposed to selenite or MSeA for 8 hours with or without NAC pre-treatment. Ponceau S stained bands were used to show equal loading of samples.

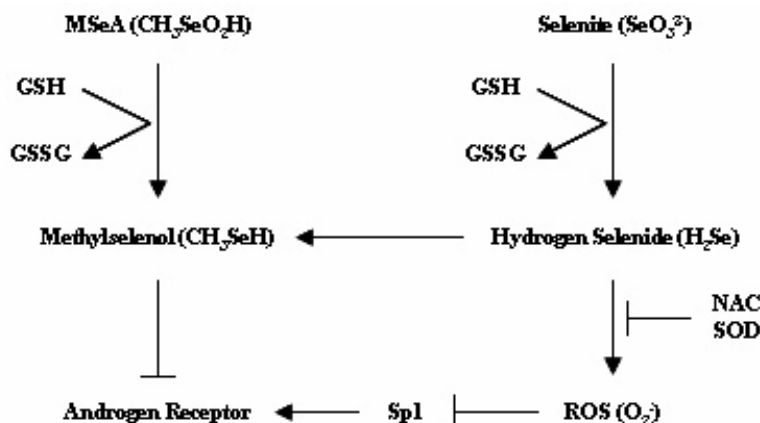


Figure 8 Schematic illustration showing the inhibition of AR expression by selenite and MSeA in prostate cancer.

Effects of selenite on the growth of LAPC-4 xenograft tumors in nude mice

In vivo pilot studies were performed in male and female nude mice with subcutaneous LAPC-4 xenograft tumors. Female mice were used because under the selective pressure of androgen deprivation, LAPC-4 tumors reproducibly evolve to a hormone refractory state, thereby providing a model for the study of androgen-independence. Once tumors reached approximately 100 mm³ in size the mice were treated with 2 mg/kg selenite three times per week. Selenite treated mice showed significant tumor growth inhibition compared to untreated control animals (Fig. 9). In addition, there was no observed depression of body weight in selenite treated mice relative to control mice (data not shown). The results demonstrate that selenite can delay the growth of both androgen-dependent and androgen-independent LAPC-4 tumors and the systemic toxicity of selenite may not mitigate potential therapeutic efficacy. This task was completed in year 2. (Husbeck B, Bhattacharyya RS, Feldman D, Knox SJ. Mol Cancer Ther 5(8):2078-2085, 2006, Appendix A)

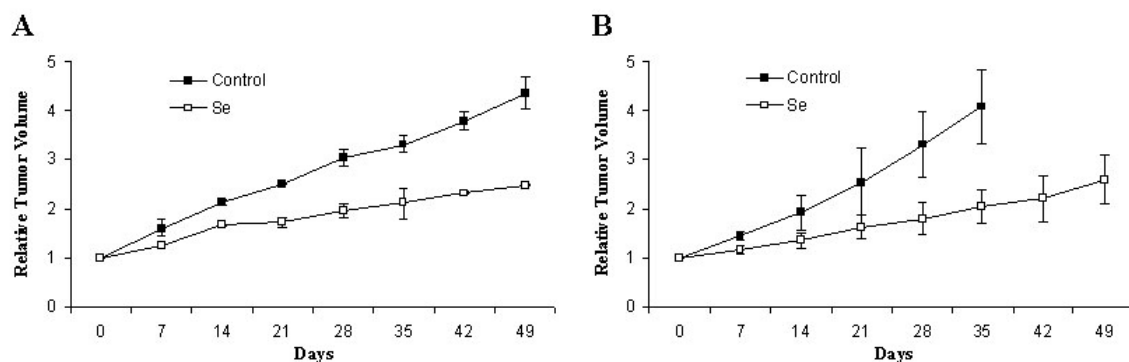


Figure 9 Effects of selenite on the growth of LAPC-4 xenograft tumors in **A**, male and **B**, female mice. Mice were treated with 2 mg/kg selenite i.p. three times per week. Tumor volume was calculated weekly (tumor volume = $\pi/6 \times \text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height}$).

In year 3, after demonstrating the inhibition of androgen receptor expression and androgen stimulated PSA expression by selenite in human prostate cancer cell lines, we investigated the *in vivo* effects of selenite as a therapy to treat mice with established LAPC-4 tumors. Male mice harboring androgen-dependent LAPC-4 xenograft tumors were treated with selenite (2 mg/kg, 3 times/week, i.p.) or vehicle for 42 days. In addition, androgen-independent LAPC-4 xenograft tumors were generated in female mice over 4-6 months. Once established, androgen-independent LAPC-4 tumor fragments were passaged into female mice and were treated with selenite or vehicle for 42 days. Changes in tumor volume and serum PSA levels were assessed. We found that selenite significantly decreased androgen-dependent LAPC-4 tumor growth in male mice over 42 days ($p < 0.001$). Relative tumor volume was decreased by 41 % in selenite treated animals compared to vehicle treated animals. The inhibition of LAPC-4 tumor growth corresponded to a marked decrease in serum PSA levels ($p < 0.01$). In the androgen-independent LAPC-4 tumors in female mice, selenite treatment decreased tumor volume by 58% after 42 days of treatment ($p < 0.001$).

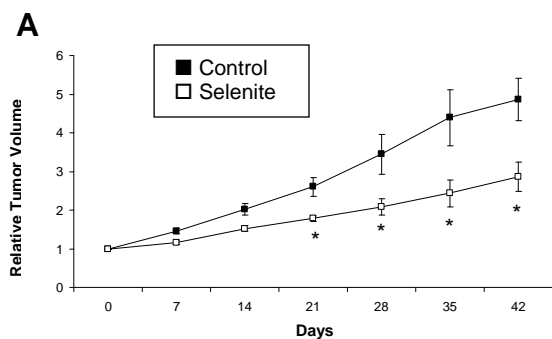


Figure 10. Effect of selenite on LAPC-4 tumor growth in mice. Mice with LAPC-4 xenograft tumors were treated with vehicle (Control) (■) or selenite (□) (2 mg/kg) three times per week for six weeks total (42 days). A, Tumor volume was determined for each animal and was normalized to the initial tumor volume (day 0) to obtain the relative tumor volume. B, Relative body weight was calculated by normalizing the body weight of each animal to its initial body weight (day 0). Five mice were used per treatment group. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001 vs. control.

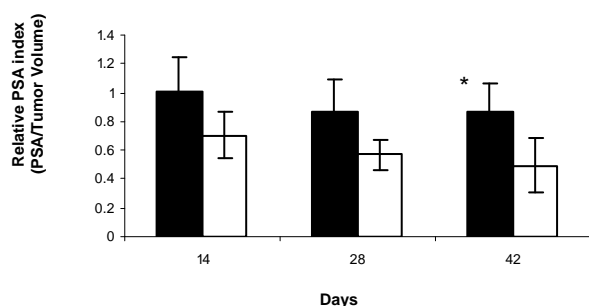
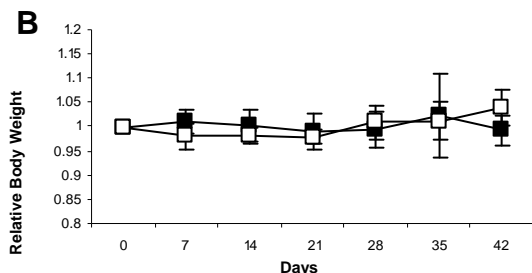


Figure 11. Effect of selenite on serum PSA levels in mice with LAPC-4 tumors. Mice with LAPC-4 xenograft tumors were treated with vehicle (Control) (filled bars) or selenite (open bars) (2 mg/kg) three times per week for six weeks total (42 days). Serum samples were collected from the xenograft bearing mice before treatment (day 0) and then every 14 days until the end of study. PSA was measured using an ELISA assay (Diagnostic Systems Laboratories). PSA index was determined by normalizing PSA concentration (ng/ml) to tumor volume (mm^3) (PSA index = PSA/Tumor volume. Data are represented as changes in PSA index relative to initial PSA measurements on day 0 (Relative PSA Index). Five mice were used per treatment group. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. * p <0.05, ** p <0.01, *** p <0.001 vs. control.

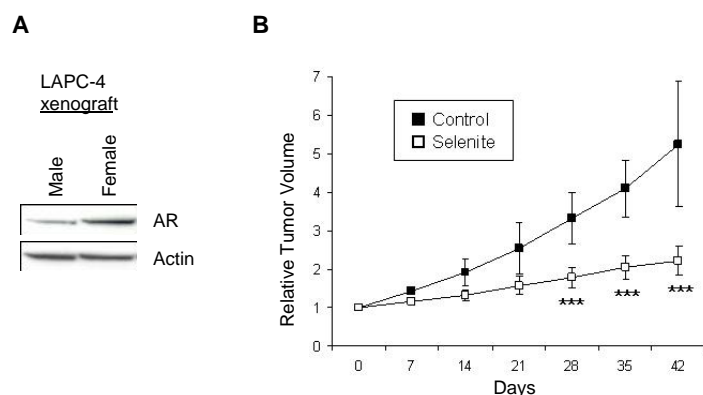


Figure 12. Effect of selenite on androgen-independent LAPC-4 tumor growth. Androgen-independent LAPC-4 xenografts were established in female nude mice. After 4-6 months, androgen-independent tumors were identified by increased growth and increased AR expression. These androgen-independent tumor fragments were then serially passed into new mice. A, AR protein expression in LAPC-4 xenograft tumors in male and female mice. Actin protein expression was used to normalize for protein loading. B, Female mice with androgen-independent LAPC-4 xenograft tumors were treated with vehicle (Control) (■) or selenite (□) (2 mg/kg) three times per week for six weeks total (42 days). Tumor volume was measured weekly for each animal and was normalized to the initial tumor volume (day 0) to obtain the relative tumor volume. Five mice were used per treatment group. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. *** p <0.001 vs. control.

In summary, these results again suggest that selenite may have potential as a novel therapeutic agent to treat both androgen-dependent and androgen-independent prostate cancer.

Task 2. Show that primary prostate epithelial cells are more sensitive to selenite-induced apoptosis than normal cells and correlate these findings with differential expression of antioxidants (GSH and MnSOD) and Bcl-2 family members.

This task was completed in year 1. See publication “Tumor-selective killing by selenite in patient matched pairs of normal and malignant prostate cells.” (Husbeck B, Nonn L, Peehl DM, Knox SJ. *The Prostate* 66:218-225, 2006, Appendix C)

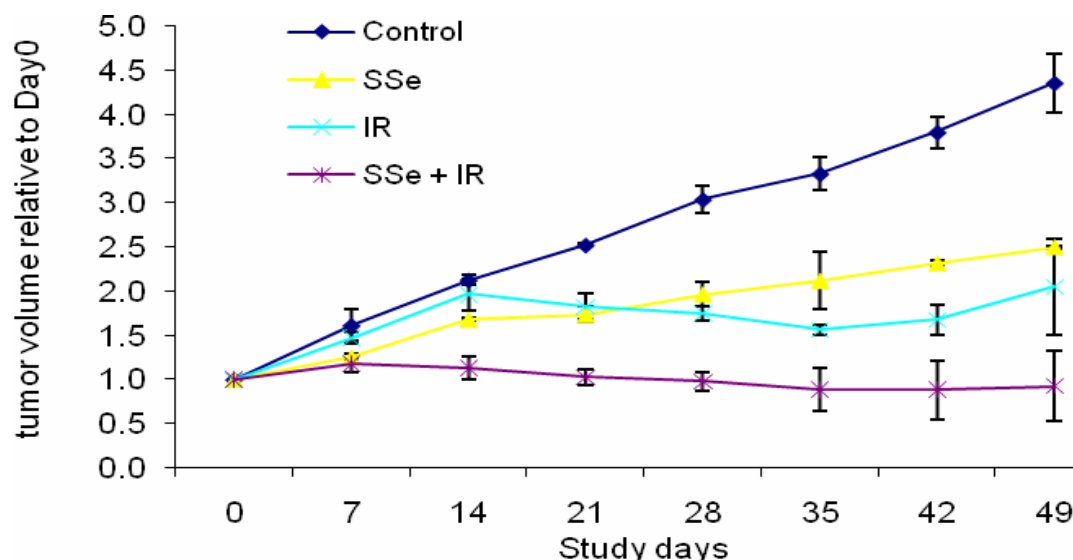
Briefly, although selenium compounds have been shown to induce apoptosis in a variety of human prostate cancer cell lines, we were the first group to examine the effects of selenium in normal and malignant cells derived from the same individual. Three patient-matched pairs of primary prostatic epithelial cell cultures from normal and cancer were evaluated for their response to selenite. Apoptosis was measured and the differential response of normal and cancer cells was correlated with the expression of bcl-2, bax, GSH, and manganese superoxide dismutase (MnSOD). The cancer-derived cells were significantly more sensitive to selenite-induced apoptosis than the corresponding normal cells. Tumor-selective killing was not observed in cells treated with selenomethionine. The ratio of bcl-2:bax was decreased in the cancer-derived cells treated with selenite. Total GSH concentrations were similar in paired normal and cancer cells. Therefore, differences in GSH content do not appear to play a role in tumor-selective killing by selenite. Superoxide is a by-product of selenite metabolism and normal cells showed increased MnSOD expression and SOD activity compared to the cancer-derived cells. Prostate cancer cells treated with the MnSOD mimetic, MnTMPyP, were protected against the cytotoxic effects of selenite. In conclusion, higher MnSOD expression in normal cells may play an important role in eliminating superoxide radicals produced as a result of selenite metabolism and contribute to the tumor-selective killing by selenite in prostate cancer. (Appendix C)

Task 3. Study the effect of combining selenite with radiation on apoptosis and overall tumor cell killing in primary prostate cancer cell strains and LAPC-4 cells *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

We showed that selenite was able to sensitize prostate cancer cells to γ -irradiation *in vitro* during year 1. See publication “Redox modulation of human prostate carcinoma cells by selenite increases radiation-induced cell killing.” (Husbeck B, Peehl DM, Knox SJ *Free Radical Bio & Med* 38:50-57, 2005, Appendix D) Since, in year 3 and during a no cost extension, we showed that combining selenite with single and fractionated radiation dosage regimens *in vivo* in the LAPC-4 xenograft model resulted in enhanced tumor growth delay compared to radiation therapy alone. The tumor volume of control mice with hormone refractory LAPC-4 tumors increased steadily over the study period (to 4.36 fold at 7 wk). Irradiation and SSe each significantly reduced the tumor volume increase (to 2.04 and 2.49 fold, respectively, at 7 wk). The combined treatment of irradiation and SSE completely blocked the tumor volume increase throughout the study period (0.94 fold at 7 wk).

Fig 13

SSe sensitizes LAPC-4 xenograft tumors to irradiation *in vivo*.



During year 3 and the no cost extension period, we conducted studies to investigate the *in vivo* effect of SSe when administered with irradiation on intestinal stem cell survival (toxicity). Mice were divided into 4 groups: Control (untreated), Rad (radiation), SSe, Rad+SSe (combined treatment of Rad and SSe). Male mice were irradiated (TBI, 7 Gy) and injected with SSe (IP, 3 times/wk) for 2 or 4 wks in the doses of 0, 2, 3.5, and 6.125 mg/kg ($n = 2-3$ /dose group). The intestinal stem cell survival was determined by the classic microcolony assay (number of crypt/cross section). In this study, the crypts/cross section in duodenum, jejunum, ileum, and colon were not significantly changed by SSe regardless of the treatment dose or duration of therapy.

Furthermore, there was no significant difference in intestinal crypt cell survival from any part of the intestine or rectum in mice treated with radiation alone compared with mice treated with both radiation and selenite. Therefore, selenite did not radiosensitize intestinal or rectal epithelium.

Fig 14

SSe does not affect intestinal stem cell populations.

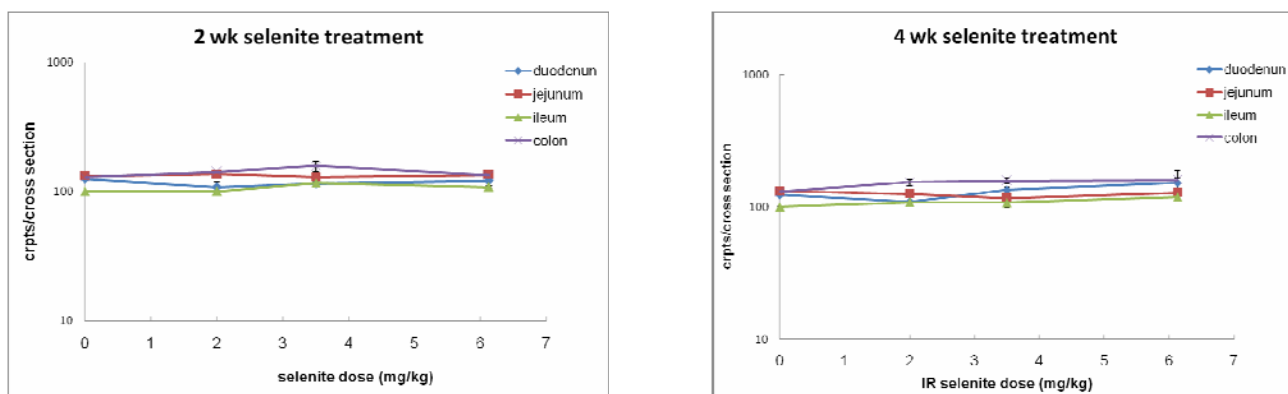
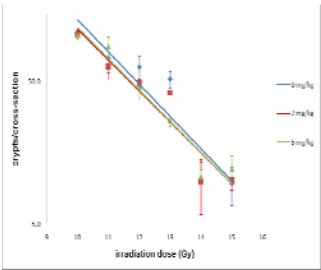
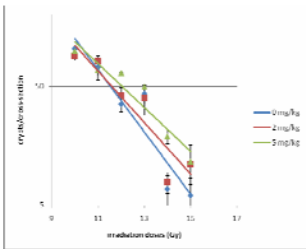


Fig 15

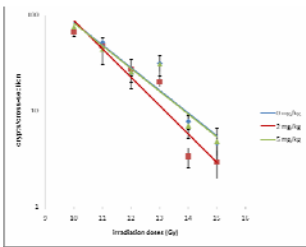
Duodenum



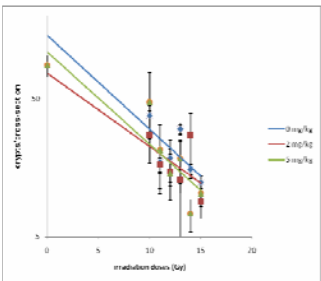
Jejunum



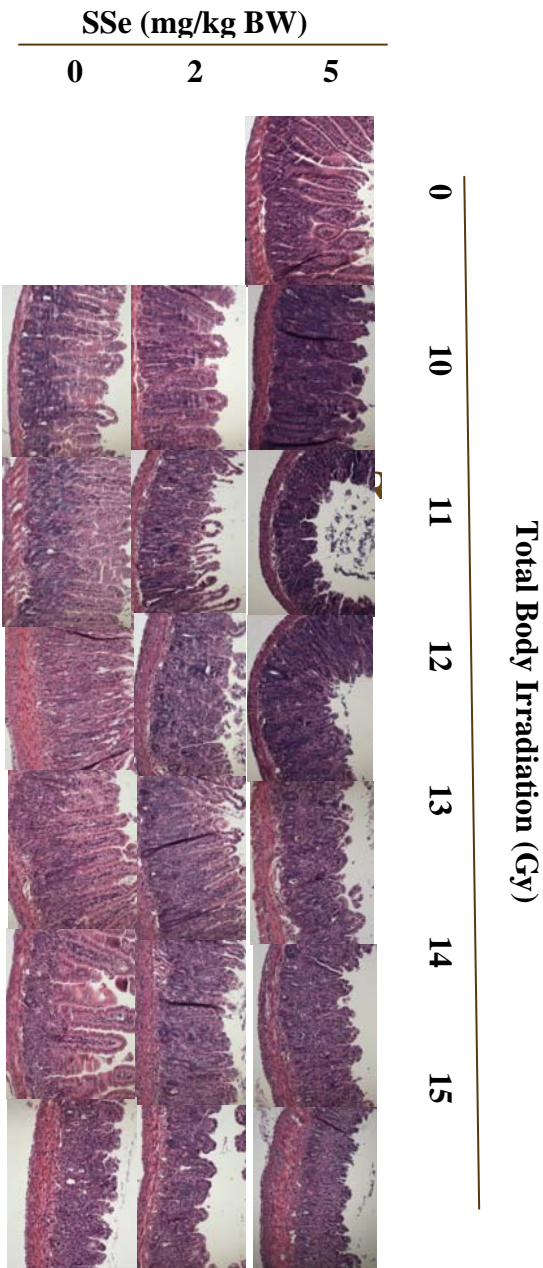
Ileum



Colon



Representative micrographs of ileal histology with SSe and/or IR.



This is very important, since this data strongly suggests that there would not be additive toxicity from using selenite as a radiosensitizer for the treatment of prostate cancer with radiation (publication pending; presented in abstract form). These results therefore have important implications regarding the ability of SSe to potentially increase the therapeutic index of IR for the treatment of local and regional prostate cancer.

Key Research Accomplishments (year 3 in bold)

Selenite inhibited cell growth and induced apoptosis in androgen-dependent LAPC-4 human prostate cancer cells *in vitro*

Primary cultures of normal prostate epithelial cells were more resistant to selenite-induced apoptosis than LAPC-4 cells

Selenite-induced apoptosis in LAPC-4 cells was associated with decreased GSH:GSSG and bcl-2:bax ratios

Inhibition of cell growth by selenite in LAPC-4 and LNCaP cells was associated with decreased androgen receptor expression and activity

The inhibition of AR signaling by selenite occurs by a redox-dependent mechanism that is distinct from methylseleninic acid

The inhibition of AR expression and activity by selenite occurs via a redox-mechanism involving GSH, superoxide, and Sp1

Selenite inhibited the growth of androgen-dependent and androgen-independent LAPC-4 xenograft tumors in nude mice without systemic toxicity

Using patient-matched pairs of normal and malignant prostate cells we have shown that prostate cancer-derived cells are more sensitive to selenite-induced apoptosis than the corresponding normal cells

Normal cells had increased MnSOD expression and SOD activity compared to cancer cells

Increasing MnSOD activity in cancer cells protected against selenite-induced apoptosis

Increased MnSOD expression in normal cells may be a predictive marker for the therapeutic response to selenite

LAPC-4 and DU 145 cells pretreated with selenite showed increased sensitivity to γ -irradiation

Selenite significantly increased the efficacy of radiation therapy of established hormone refractory prostate cancer tumors *in vivo*.

Selenite alone, using an efficacious dose regimen, had no significant effect on intestinal or rectal epithelium using a crypt stem cell assay.

Selenite alone had no deleterious effect on renal or hepatic function as assessed by blood tests and histopathological examination of these organs.

Selenite did not sensitize normal intestinal or rectal epithelium to radiation in vivo as determined using a crypt stem cell assay.

Reportable Outcomes (year 3 in bold)

Husbeck, B, Peehl, DM, Knox, SJ. Redox modulation of human prostate carcinoma cells by selenite increases radiation-induced cell killing. *Free Rad Biol Med* 38: 50-57, 2005.

Husbeck B, Nonn L, Peehl DM, Knox SJ. Tumor-selective killing by selenite in patient-matched pairs of normal and malignant prostate cells. *Prostate* 66: 218-225, 2006.

Husbeck B, Bhattacharyya RS, Feldman D, and Knox SJ. Inhibition of androgen receptor signaling by selenite and methylseleninic acid in prostate cancer cells: Two distinct mechanisms of action. *Mol Cancer Ther* 5(8):2078-2085, 2006.

Bhattacharyya RS, Husbeck B, Feldman D, Knox SJ. Selenite treatment inhibits LAPC-4 tumor growth and PSA secretion in a human prostate cancer xenograft model. *Int J Radiation Oncology Biology Physics* Conditionally accepted; revisions in progress.

Husbeck, B.H, Peehl, D.M., Knox, S.J. A mechanistic study of selenite-induced apoptosis in prostate carcinoma and normal prostate epithelial cells. *Proceedings of the AACR-NCI-EORTC International Conference on Molecular Targets and Cancer Therapeutics*, p142, Abstract B94. November 17-21, 2003, Boston, MA.

Tian, J., Husbeck, B., Peehl, D., Knox, S.J. Sodium selenite radiosensitizes prostate cancer xenograft tumors but does not kill intestinal stem cells in vivo. 13th International Congress of Radiation Research, July 8-12, 2007, San Francisco, CA.

Husbeck, B., Bhattacharyya, R.S., Feldman, D., Knox, S.J. Inhibition of tumor growth and PSA secretion by selenite in the LAPC-4 human prostate cancer xenograft model, Presented at the Innovative Minds in Prostate Cancer Today (IMPACT) Meeting, September 5-8, 2007, Atlanta, GA; *Proceedings of IMPACT*, p178-179, Abstract P14-10.

Stanford Patent Application (S03-309) Methods for Treating A Neoplastic Disease In a Subject Using Inorganic Selenium-Containing Compounds

Conclusions

Although selenium compounds have been extensively studied as chemopreventative agents for prostate cancer, little was known about the potential use of selenium compounds for chemotherapy prior to initiation of the work described in this report. Furthermore, the effects of selenium on normal and malignant cells derived from the same individual were unknown. Using patient-matched pairs of primary prostatic epithelial cell cultures from normal and cancer, we evaluated and compared their response to selenite. Apoptosis was measured and the differential response of normal and cancer cells was correlated with the expression of bcl-2, bax, GSH, and manganese superoxide dismutase (MnSOD). The cancer-derived cells were significantly more sensitive to selenite-induced apoptosis than the corresponding normal cells. Tumor-selective killing was not observed in cells treated with selenomethionine. The ratio of bcl-2:bax was decreased in the cancer-derived cells treated with selenite. Total GSH concentrations were similar in paired normal and cancer cells. Therefore, differences in GSH content do not appear to play a role in tumor-selective killing by selenite. Superoxide is a by-product of selenite

metabolism and normal cells showed increased MnSOD expression and SOD activity compared to the cancer-derived cells. Prostate cancer cells treated with the MnSOD mimetic, MnTMPyP, were protected against the cytotoxic effects of selenite. We therefore concluded that higher MnSOD expression in normal cells may play an important role in eliminating superoxide radicals produced as a result of selenite metabolism and contribute to the tumor-selective killing by selenite in prostate cancer. We have also shown that selenite inhibit cell growth and induces apoptosis in androgen-dependent LAPC-4 prostate cancer cells. LAPC 4 cells were more sensitive to selenite-induced apoptosis than primary cultures of normal prostate cells. Selenite-induced apoptosis in LAPC-4 cells correlated with a decrease in the Bcl-2:Bax expression ratio. Selenite-induced oxidative stress and apoptosis are dependent upon its reaction with reduced GSH. LAPC-4 cells treated with selenite showed decreased levels of total GSH and increased concentrations of GSH:GSSG. Thus, selenite altered the intracellular redox status towards an oxidative state by decreasing the ratio of GSH:GSSG. Selenite also significantly inhibited the growth of well established hormone sensitizer and refractory LAPC-4 prostate cancer tumors in vivo in mice.

We have also found that selenite could inhibit AR expression and activity in LAPC-4 and LNCaP prostate cancer cells. Upon entering the cell, selenite consumes reduced GSH and generates superoxide radicals. Pre-treatment with NAC, a GSH precursor, blocked the down-regulation of AR mRNA and protein expression by selenite and restored AR ligand binding and PSA expression to control levels. The superoxide dismutase mimetic, MnTMPyP, was also found to prevent the decrease in AR expression caused by selenite. A Sp1 binding site in the AR promoter is a key regulatory component for its expression. Selenite decreased Sp1 expression and activity, and the inhibition of Sp1 by selenite was reversed in the presence of NAC. In conclusion, inhibition of AR expression and activity by selenite occurs via a redox-mechanism involving GSH, superoxide, and Sp1.

The development of prostate cancer and its progression to a hormone-refractory state is highly dependent on AR expression. The finding that hormone-refractory prostate cancer is not associated with a loss of AR expression, but is instead characterized by the presence of a functionally intact, although frequently overexpressed or mutated AR, has heightened interest in the AR as a therapeutic target. Current hormone therapy for prostate cancer only reduces circulating androgen levels or blocks agonist binding to the AR without decreasing AR levels. Strategic targeting of the AR with ribozymes, antisense oligomers, and small interfering RNAs has been shown to significantly inhibit prostate cancer growth both *in vitro* and *in vivo* (9-11). Thus, the ability of selenium compounds to reduce AR levels in prostate cancer has many therapeutic indications and needs to be explored further.

After demonstrating the inhibition of androgen receptor expression and androgen stimulated PSA expression by selenite in human prostate cancer cell lines, we investigated the in vivo effects of selenite as a therapy to treat mice with established LAPC-4 tumors. Male mice harboring androgen-dependent LAPC-4 xenograft tumors were treated with selenite (2 mg/kg, 3 times/week, i.p.) or vehicle for 42 days. In addition, androgen-independent LAPC-4 xenograft tumors were generated in female mice over 4-6 months. Once established, androgen-independent LAPC-4 tumor fragments were passaged into female mice and were treated with selenite or vehicle for 42 days. Changes in tumor volume and serum PSA levels were assessed. Selenite significantly decreased androgen-dependent LAPC-4 tumor growth in male mice over 42 days ($p<0.001$). Relative tumor volume was decreased by 41% in selenite treated animals compared to vehicle treated animals. The inhibition of LAPC-4 tumor growth corresponded to a marked decrease in serum PSA levels ($p<0.01$). In the androgen-independent LAPC-4 tumors in female mice, selenite treatment decreased tumor volume by 58% after 42 days of treatment ($p<0.001$).

Because increased levels of Bcl-2 and GSH are associated with radioresistance, we examined the ability of selenite to sensitize prostate cancer cells to γ -irradiation. Both LAPC-4 and androgen-independent DU 145 cells pretreated with selenite showed increased sensitivity to γ -irradiation as measured by clonogenic survival assays. Importantly, selenite-induced radiosensitization was observed in combination with a clinically relevant dose of 2 Gy. These data suggested that altering the redox environment of prostate cancer cells with selenite increases the apoptotic potential and sensitizes them to radiation-induced cell killing. In subsequent in vivo experiments, we demonstrated significant radiosensitization of androgen dependent and independent LAPC-4 tumors, without sensitization of the normal intestinal and rectal epithelium to the effects of radiation.

In summary, the results described in this report suggest that selenite may have potential as a novel therapeutic agent to treat both androgen-dependent and androgen-independent prostate cancer, either alone, or as a well tolerated radiosensitizer when used in combination with radiation therapy. These findings have near term translational potential, and we are currently planning a Phase I/II clinical study of selenite in patients with hormone refractory prostate cancer.

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